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Budd, Thos.

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The first book printed in America by William Bradford, the first printer in Pennsylvania.

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Good Order Eſtabliſhed
IN
Pennſilvania & New-Jerſey
IN
AMERICA,

Being a true Account of the Country;
With its Produce and Commodities there made.

And the great Improvements that may be made by means of **Publick Stone-houſes** for **Hemp, Flax** and **Linnen-Cloth**; alſo, the Advantages of a **Publick-School**, the Profits of a **Publick-Bank**, and the Probability of its ariſing, if thoſe directions here laid down are followed. With the advantages of publick **Granaries.**

Likewiſe, ſeveral other things needful to be underſtood by thoſe that are or do intend to be concerned in planting in the ſaid Countries.

All which is laid down very plain, in this ſmall Treatiſe; it being eaſie to be underſtood by any ordinary Capacity. To which the *Reader* is referred for his further ſatisfaction.

By Thomas Budd.

Printed in the Year 1685.

Thoſe that have generous Spirits, whoſe deſires and Endeavours are to bring the Creation into Order, do I dedicate This, the firſt Fruits of my Endeavours.

TAking into conſideration the diſtreſſed Condition that many thouſand Families lie under in my Native Country, by reaſon of the deadneſs of Trade, and want of work, and believing that many that have great ſtore of Money that lies by them unimploy'd, would be willing and ready to aſſiſt and encourage thoſe poor diſtreſſed People, by ſupplying them with Monies, in order to bring them out of that Slavery and Poverty they groan under, if they might do it with ſafety to themſelves. Theſe Conſiderations put me on writing this ſmall Treatiſe, wherein I hope the Reader will have full Satisfaction, that the Rich may help to relieve the Poor, and yet reap great Profit and Advantage to themſelves by their ſo doing, which if it ſo happen that Rich and Poor are benefitted by following the Advice here given, then will be anſwered the hearty Deſires of

Your True and Well-wiſhing Friend,

THOMAS BUDD.

It is to be noted, that the Government of theſe Countries is ſo ſettled by Conceſſions, and ſuch care taken by the eſtabliſhment of certain fundamental Laws, by which every Man's Liberty and Property, both as Men and Chriſtians, are preſerved; ſo that none ſhall be hurt in his Perſon, Eſtate or Liberty for his Religious Perſwaſion or Practice in Worſhip towards God.

Pennſylvania and *New-Jerſy* in *America* lieth in about forty & forty two Degrees of North Latitude, and is ſevered the one from the other by the River of *Delaware* on the Weſt, and ſeperated from *New-York* Collony by *Sandy-hoock-Bay*, and part of *Hudſons* River on the Eaſt. The dayes in the Winter are about two hours longer, and in the Summer two hours ſhorter than in *England*, the Summer ſomewhat hotter, which cauſeth the Fruits and Corn ſomewhat to ripen faſter than in *England*, and the Harveſt for *Wheat*, *Rye* and *Barley*, being about the latter end of *June*. In the Winter ſeaſon it is cold and freezing Weather, and ſometimes Snow, but commonly very clear and Sun-ſhine, which ſoon diſſolves it.

The Country is well Watered, the River of *Delaware* being navigable for Ships of great burthen to *Burlington*, which from the *Capes*, or entrance, is accounted an hundred and forty Miles; and for Sloops to the Falls, which is about ten Miles farther.

The Bay of *Sandy-hoock* on *Eaſt-Jerſy* is a ſafe and excellent Harbour for any Fleet of Ships, which can lie there in all Weathers, and go in and out to Sea in Winter, as well as Summer, and Ships of great Burthen can lie cloſe to the Town of *New-Perth*, which renders it a good Scituation for Navigation, from whence in ſix Hours time at moſt, Ships can go out into the Sea; and cloſe by the Town of *Perth* runs up *Rariton* River. From the Falls of *Delaware* River the *Indians* go in Cannows up the ſaid River, to an *Indian* Town called *Miniſincks*, which is accounted from the Falls about eighty Miles; but this they perform by great Labour in ſetting up againſt the Stream; but they can come down

with eaſe and ſpeed; the River from the Falls runs from the North and North-Weſt about twenty Miles, as I my ſelf obſerved in my Travel ſo far by the River, but by the *Indians* Information, it cometh about more Eaſterly farther up. I have been informed, that about *Miniſincks*, by the River-ſide, both in *New-Jerſey* and *Pennſylvania* is great quantities of exceeding rich open Land, which is occaſioned by waſhing down of the Leaves and Soil in great Rains from the Mountains, which Land is exceeding good, for the raiſing of *Hemp* and *Flax*, *Wheat*, or any other ſorts of Corn, Fruits, Roots *&c.* Where in time may be conveniently ſettled a Manufacture for the making of *Linnen-Cloth*, *Cordage*, *Twine*, *Sacking*, *Fiſhing-Nets*, and all other Commodities commonly made of Hemp or Flax: And after great Rains, we may bring down great quantities of Goods in flat-bottom-Boats, built for that purpoſe, which will then come down, by reaſon of the Land-floods with ſpeed.

And into this River, betwixt the Capes and the Falls, run many navigable Rivers and Cricks, ſome of them fifteen or twenty Miles, and others leſs, which Rivers and Cricks are made by the plenty of Springs and Brooks, that run out of the Country, many of which Brooks are ſo conſiderable, as to be fit to drive Mills. And above the falls, in travelling of twenty Miles by the Rivers ſide, I went over twenty runnings of Water, five or ſix of them being fit to build Mills on.

The Country for the moſt part is pretty leavel, until we come about ten Miles above the Falls, where it is Mountanious for many Miles, but interlaced with fertile Valleys. The Bay and River of *Delavare*, and the Rivers and Cricks that runs into it, are plentifully ſtored with various ſorts of good *Fiſh* and *Water-Fowl*, as *Swans*, *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, *Wigeons*, *&c.* And a conſiderable *Whale*-Fiſhery may be carried on in the

the Bay of *Delaware*, and on the Sea-Coasts of *New Jersey*, there being *Whale*-Fisheries already begun, plenty of *Whales* being by experience found there, and the Winter-time being the time for the catching them, they will not thereby be hindred of raising there Summer-Crops; and the Oyl and Bone being good Commodities to be sent for *England*, there also being in the Bay of *Delaware* and *Sandy-hoock*, *Drums*, *Sheeps-heads Bass*, and other sorts of large Fish, which may be fit to salt up in Casks to keep for use, and Transportation also. There are great plenty of *Oysters*, which may be pickled and put up in small Casks for use. Likewise, in *Delaware* River are great plenty of *Sturgion*, which doubtless might be a good Trade, if mannaged by such Persons as are skilful in the boyling and pickling of them, so as to preserve them good to *Barbadoes*, and other adjacent Islands. There are also in the Spring great quantities of a sort of Fish like *Herrings*: with plenty of the Fish called *Shads*, but not like the *Shads* in *England*, but of another kind, being a much better sort of Fish; the Inhabitants usually catch quantities, which they salt up, and pack them in Barrels for Winter's Provision.

The Lands from the Capes, to about six Miles above *New-Castle* (which is by estimation ninety Miles) is for the most part very rich, there being very many navigable Cricks on both sides of the River, and on the River and Cricks are great quantities of rich fat Marsh Land, which causeth those parts, to some fresh People, to be somewhat unhealthful in the later part of the Summer, at which time some of them have *Agues*: Also in and near these Marshes, are small Flies, called *Musketoes*, which are troublesome to such People as are not used to them; but were those Marshes banked, and drained, and then plowed and sowed, some Years with Corn, and then with *English* Hay-seed, I do suppose it would

would be healthful, and very little troubled with *Musketoes*; and if Cattel did commonly feed on this Ground, and tread it as in *England*, I ſuppoſe it would not be inferior to the rich Meadows on the River of *Thames*; and were quantities of this Land laid dry, and brought into Tillage, I ſuppoſe it would bear great Crops of *Wheat*, *Peaſe* and *Barley*, *Hemp* and *Flax*, and it would be very fit for *Hop-Gardens*, and for *Engliſh* Graſs, which might ſerve for rich Paſtures or Meadow. Alſo theſe Marſhes are fit for *Rape*, and were *Rape*-Mills built, and the deſign mannaged, ſo as it would be if it were in *England* or *Holland*, a great Trade might be carried on, and many hundred Tuns of *Rape*-Oyl might be made Yearly, and ſent to *England*, to the Planters inrichment; and not only ſo, but would be for Merchants advantage, they thereby having Goods to freight their Ships, which would tend to the benefit of the Inhabitants in general.

And if thoſe Trades and Deſigns are carried on to effect, as are mentioned in this Treatiſe, there would naturally follow Trade and Imployment for *Ship-wrights*, *Boat-wrights*, *Coopers*, *Carpenters*, *Smiths*, *Ropers*, *Mariners*, *Weavers*, *Butchers*, *Bakers*, *Brewers*; and many other ſorts of Trades would have full Impoyment.

From ſix Miles above *New-Caſtle* to the Falls of *Delaware* (which is about ſixty Miles) and ſo to the Head of the ſaid River, the *Water* is clear, freſh, and fit for Brewing, or any other uſe.

The *Air* clear and good, it being ſuppoſed to be as healthful as any part of *England*.

The *Land* is in Veins, ſome good, and ſome bad, but the greateſt part will bear good Corn, as *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Barley*, *Oats*, *Indian Corn*, *Buck-Wheat*, *Peaſe* and *Indian Beans*, &c.

Fruits that grow natural in the Countries are *Strawberries*, *Cramberries*, *Huckleberries*, *Blackberries*, *Medlers*, *Grapes*, *Plums*,

Plums, *Hickery-Nuts*, *Walnuts*, *Mulberies*, *Cheſtnuts*, *Haſſel-nuts*, &c.

Garden Fruits groweth well, as *Cabbage*, *Colworts*, *Colli-flowers*, *Sparagraſs*, *Carrots*, *Parſneps*, *Turnups*, *Oynions*, *Cow-cumbers*, *Pumkins*, *Water-Mellons*, *Musk-Mellons*, *Squaſhes*, *Potatoes*, *Currants*, *Gooſberries*, *Roſes*, *Cornations*, *Tulips*, Garden-Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, Fruits, *&c.* for ſuch as grow in *England*, certainly will grow here.

Orchards of *Apples*, *Pears*, *Quinces*, *Peaches*, *Aprecocks*, *Plums*, *Cheries*, and other ſorts of the uſual Fruits of *England* may be ſoon raiſed to good advantage, the Trees growing faſter then in *England*, whereof great quantities of *Sider* may be made. And were Glaſs-houſes erected to furniſh us with Bottles, we might have a profitable Trade, by ſending *Sider* to *Jamaico* and *Barbadoes*, &c. ready bottled, which is commonly ſo ſent from *Herefordſhire* to *London*.

It is ſuppoſed that we may make as good Wines as in *France*, (if Vineyards were planted on the ſides of Hills or Banks, which are defended from the cold North-Weſt Winds) with ſuch Vines as the *French*-men commonly make thoſe Wines of; for the Climate is as proper as any part of *France*, therefore it is rational to believe, that the Wines will be as rich and good as in *France*. There are ſome Vine-yards already planted in *Pennſylvania*, and more intended to be planted by ſome *French-Proteſtants*, and others, that are gone to ſettle there.

Several other Commodities may be raiſed here, as *Rice*, which is known to have been ſown for a tryal, and it grew very well, and yielded good encreaſe.

Alſo *Annis-Seeds* I have been informed groweth well, and might be a profitable Commodity, there being great Quantities uſed in *England* by Diſtillers.

Liquoriſh doubtleſs would grow very well. And I queſtion

ſion not but that *Mather*, *Woad*, and other Plants and Roots for Dyers uſe might be raiſed. *Shuemack* groweth naturally. Alſo ſeveral uſeful Durgs grow naturally, as *Saſſafraſs*, *Sarſaparilla*, *Callamus Aromaticus*, *Snake-Root*, *Jallappa*, &c.

The *Pine-Tree* groweth here, out of which is made *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin* and *Turpentine*: In *New-England* ſome make quantities of *Tar* out of the knots of *Pine Trees*, with which they ſupply themſelves and others.

There are many other ſorts of *Plants*, *Roots* and *Herbs* of great Virtue, which grow here, which are found to cure ſuch Diſtempers as the People are inſident to.

Hops in ſome places grow naturally, but were *Hop*-Gardens planted in low rich Land, quantities might be raiſed to good advantage.

There is no *Lime Stone* as we yet know of, but we make *Lime* of *Oyſter* Shels, which by the Sea and Bay ſide are ſo plentiful, that we may load Ships with them.

There are ſeveral ſorts of good *Clay*, of which Bricks, Earthen-Ware, and Tobacco-Pipes are made; and in ſome places there are Quaries of a ruf hard Stone, which are good to wall Cellars, and ſome Stone fit for Pavement.

The *Trees* grow but thin in moſt places, and very little under-Wood. In the *Woods* groweth plentifully a courſe ſort of *Graſs*, which is ſo proving that it ſoon makes the Cattel and Horſes fat in the Summer, but the *Hay* being courſe, which is chiefly gotten on the freſh Marſhes, the Cattel loſeth their Fleſh in the Winter, and become very poor, except we give them Corn: But this may be remydied in time, by draining of low rich Land, and by plowing of it, and ſowing it with *Engliſh*-Graſs-ſeed, which here thrives very well

The *Hogs* are fat in the VVoods when it is a good Maſt-Year.

The

The Woods are furniſhed with ſtore of Wild Fowl, as *Turkeys*, *Pheſants*, *Heath-Cocks*, *Partridges*, *Pidgeons*, *Blackbirds*, &c. And People that will take the pains to raiſe the various ſorts of tame Fowl, may do it with as little trouble, and leſs charge, then they can in *England*, by reaſon of what they find in the Woods.

Bees are found by the experience of ſeveral that keep them, to thrive very well.

I do not queſtion but that we might make good ſtrong ſound *Beer*, *Ale* and *Mum*, that would keep well to *Barbadoes* the Water being good, and *Wheat* and *Barley* in a few Years like to be very plentiful: Great quantities of *Beer*, *Ale* and *Mum* is ſent yearly from *London*, and other places, to *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and other Iſlands in *America*, where it ſells to good advantage; and if *Beer*, *Ale* and *Mum* hold good from *England* to thoſe places, which 'tis ſaid is above one thouſand Leagues; I queſtion not but if it be well brewed in a ſeaſonable time of the Year, and put up in good Casks, but it will keep good to be Tranſported from *Delaware* River to thoſe Iſlands aforeſaid, which by computation, is not above half ſo far. If Merchants can gain by ſending *Beer*, *Ale* and *Mum* from *England*, where Corn is dear, and Freight dear, by reaſon of the length of the Voyage, we in all probability muſt get much more, that buy our Corn cheap, and pay leſs Freight.

Flower and *Biſket* may be made in great quantities in a few Years, the Wheat being very good, which ſeldom fails of finding a good Market at *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and the *Carieb* Iſlands: great quantities are ſent yearly from *London*, and other places, whic if they can make Profit of it, we much more for the Reaſons already given.

Pork is but about half the price as in *England*, therefore the Inhabitants will ſeldom have their Market ſpoiled by

any that come from *England*, of which Commodity the Inhabitants in a few Years will have Quantities to ſell to the Merchant, which is ſalted, and packed in Barrels, and ſo tranſported to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Nevis*, and other Iſlands. Hams of *Bacon* are alſo made, much after the ſame manner as in *Weſt-Falia*, and the Bacon eats much like it.

Our *Beef* in the Fall is very fat and good, and we are likely in a few Years to have great Plenty, which will ſerve our Families, and furniſh Shipping.

Our *Mutton* is alſo fat, ſound and good, being only fed with natural Graſs; but if we ſprinkle but a little *Engliſh* Hay-Seed on the Land without Plowing, and then feed Sheep on it, in a little time it will ſo encreaſe, that it will cover the Land with *Engliſh* Graſs, like unto our Paſtures in *England*, provided the Land be good. We find the Profits of Sheep are conſiderable.

Our *Butter* is very good, and our *Cheeſe* is indifferent good, but when we have Paſtures of *Engliſh* Graſs, (which many are getting into) then I ſuppoſe our *Cheeſe* will be as good as that of *England*.

Our *Horſes* are good ſerviceable Horſes, fit both for Draught and Saddle, the Planters will ride them fifty Miles a day, without Shoes, and ſome of them are indifferent good ſhapes; of which many Ships are freighted yearly from *New-England* with Horſes to *Barbadoes*, *Nevis*, and other places; and ſome Ships have alſo been freighted out of *Pennſylvania* and *New-Jerſey* with Horſes to *Barbadoes*; but if we had ſome choice Horſes from *England*, and did get ſome of the beſt of our Mares, and keep them well in the Winter, and in Paſtures incloſed in the Summer, to prevent there going amongſt other Horſes, we might then have a choice breed of Horſes, which would tend much to the advantage of the Inhabitants.

The

The Commodities fit to ſend to *England*, beſides what are already named, are the Skins of the ſeveral wild Beaſts that are in the Country, as *Elks*, *Deer*, *Beaver*, *Fiſher*, *Bear*, *Fox*, *Rackoon*, *Marten*, *Otter*, *Woolf*, *Muskquaſh*, *Mink*, *Cat*, &c.

Potaſhes may be here made, and *Soap*, not only to the ſupply of our ſelves, but to ſell to our Neighbours.

Alſo *Iron* may be here made, there being one *Iron*-Work already in *Eaſt-Jerſey*.

Likewiſe, we may furniſh Merchants with Pipe-Staves, and other Coopers Timber and Hoops.

The *Woolen* Manufacture may be mannaged in *Pennſylvania* and *New-Jerſey*, to good advantage, the upper parts of the Country being very fit for the keeping of Sheep, the Wool being found to be good, and the Sheep not ſubject to the *Rot*: The Ewes commonly after the firſt time, bring two Lambs at once.

But it may be queried, *How ſhall the Sheep be preſerved from the Woolf?*

I anſwer; Get ſuch a Flock as it may anſwer the charge, for a boy to make it his full Employment to look after them, and let them be pend at Night in a Houſe or Fold provided for that purpoſe. If one man have not enough to imploy a Shepherd, then let ſeveral joyn their Stock together.

But it may be queried, *Where ſhall Wool be gotten to carry on the Woollen Manufacture, untill we have of our own raiſing?*

I anſwer; in *Road-Iſland*, and ſome other adjacent Iſlands and Places, Wool may be bought at ſix Pence a Pound, and conſiderable Quantities may be there had, which will ſupply until we can raiſe enough of our own.

Alſo, we may have *Cotton-Wool* from *Barbadoes*, and other adjacent Iſlands in returns for our Proviſions that we ſend them. So that the making of Cotton-Cloth and Fuſtians

may be likewiſe made to good advantage, the *Cotten-Wool* being purchaſed by the growth of our own Country; and the Linnen-Yarn being ſpun by our own Families, of *Flax*, of our own growth and ordering.

The *Tanning*-Trade and *Shoemaking* may be here managed to good advantage, *Hides* being plenty, and to be had at moderate Prices, and *Bark* to be had for only the charge in getting it.

A *Skinner* that can dreſs Skins in Oyl, may do very well; for we have *Elk* skins, and plenty of *Buck* and *Doe* skins, which the Inhabitants give (at *New-York*, where there are ſuch Trades) one half for dreſſing the other.

There ought to be *publick Store-Houſes* provided for all Perſons to bring their Flax, Hemp and Linnen Cloth to, where it may be preſerved clean and dry at a very ſmall Charge, and the owner at liberty to take it out at his own will nd pleaſure, or to ſell, transfer or aſſign it to any other. Now the Hemp, Flax and Linnen Cloth being brought into the publick Store-Houſe, and the Quantity, Quality and Value of it there regiſtred in the Book, to be kept for that purpoſe; and the Perſon that hath put in the ſaid Hemp, Flax and Linnen Cloth, taking a Note under the Hand and Seal, from the *Store-houſe* Regiſter, of the quantity, quality and value of the Hemp Flax, and Linnen Cloth brought into the publick *Store*-Houſe, with the time it was delivered; theſe Notes will paſs from one man to another all one as Money; *As for Example*, Suppoſe I am a Merchant, that am furniſhed with divers ſorts of goods, I ſell them to a Planter, and receive their Notes which they had from the Store-houſe *Regiſtry*, in pay for my goods, to the value of one hundred Pounds. I buy of the Clothier in Woolen Cloth to the value of ſixty pounds, and of the Cooper in Cordage to the value of forty pounds; I pay them by theſe Notes on the Store-houſe; the Clother he buys Woolen Yarn

of

of the Maſter of the *Spinning*-School, to the value of ſixty pounds, and payes him by theſe Notes on the publick *Store*; the Maſter of the Spinning-School buys of the Farmer in Wool to the value of ſixty pounds, and pays him by theſe Notes; the Farmer buyeth of the Merchant in Goods to the value of ſixty pounds, and pays him by theſe Notes; the Merchant receiveth on demand, from the publick Store, in Linnen Cloth to the value of ſixty pound, at receiving thereof he delivereth up the Notes to the Regiſter of the publick Store, which are cancelled, and then filed up as Waſte paper. The Roper, when he pleaſeth, receives on demand, in Hemp to the value of forty pounds out of the publick Store, by which he is made capable of imploying his Servants in making of Cordage; but he that hath no occaſion to take out this Hemp or Flax, or Linnen Cloth, may paſs theſe Notes from one man to another, as often they pleaſe, which is all one as ready Money at all times.

Were the Flax and Hemp Manufactuaries carried on to that height as it might be, it would greatly advance theſe Countries; for did we make our own Sail-cloth and Cordage, we could make *Ships*, Sloops and Boats at much eaſier Rates than they can build for in *England*, the Timber coſting us nothing but Labour. And were more Saw-Mills made (of which there are five already) to cut Planks and other Timber, both Ships and Houſes might be built at eaſie Rates.

Many Ship Loads of Hemp is brought yearly from the Eaſt Countries to *England*, which is afterward there made into Cordage, Twine, Sacking, Fiſhing-Nets &c. and then tranſported from thence to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, and other parts of *America*, ſo that doubtleſs materials made of Hemp, muſt be ſold in *America* by the Retaler, at double the price as it coſt where it grew; by which it appears that at thoſe prices we ſhould have double for our labour:

hour, to what they have, and our Provisions as Cheap as theirs, it being raised on Land that cost us little.

1. Now It might be well if a Law were made by the Governours and general Assemblies of *Pennsilvania* and *New-Jersey*, that all Persons inhabiting in the said Provinces, do put their Children seven years to the publick School, or longer, if the Parents please.

2. That Schools be provided in all Towns and Cities, and Persons of known honesty, skill and understanding be yearly chosen by the Governour and General Assembly, to teach and instruct Boys and Girls in all the most useful Arts and Sciences that they in their youthful capacities may be capable to understand, as the learning to *Read* and *Write true English*, *Latine*, and other useful Speeches and Languages, and *fair Writing*, *Arithmatick* and *Book-keeping*; and the Boys to be taught and instructed in some Mystery or Trade, as the making of *Mathematical Instruments*, *Joynery*, *Turnery*, the making of *Clocks* and *Watches*, *Weaving*, *Shoe-making*, or any other useful Trade or Mystery that the School is capable of teaching; and the Girls to be taught and instructed in *Spinning* of *Flax* and *Wool*, and *Knitting* of *Gloves* and *Stockings*, *Sewing*, and making of all sorts of useful *Needle-Work*, and the making of *Straw-Work*, as *Hats*, *Baskets*, *&c.* or any other useful Art or Mystery that the School is capable of teaching.

3. That the Scholars be kept in the Morning two hours at *Reading*, *Writing*, *Book-keeping*, *&c.* and other two hours at work in that Art, Mystery or Trade that he or she most delighteth in, and then let them have two hours to dine, and for Recreation; and in the afternoon two hours at *Reading*, *Writing*, *&c.* and the other two hours at work at their several Imployments.

4. The seventh day of the Week the Scholars may come to school only in the fore-noon, and at a certain hour in the after-

after-noon let a Meeting be kept by the School-masters and their Scholars, where after good instruction and admonition is given by the Masters, to the Scholars, and thanks returned to the Lord for his Mercies and Blessings that are daily received from him, then let a strict examination be made by the Masters, of the Conversation of the Scholars in the week past, and let reproof, admonition and correction be given to the Offendors, according to the quantity and quality of their faults.

5. Let the like Meetings be kept by the School-Mistrisses, and the Girls apart from the Boys. By strictly observing this good Order, our Children will be hindred of running into that Excess of Riot and Wickedness that youth is incident to, and they will be a comfort to their tender Parents.

6. Let one thousand Acres of Land be given and laid out in a good place, to every publick School that shall be set up, and the Rent or income of it to go towards the defraying of the charge of the School.

7. And to the end that the Children of poor People, and the Children of *Indians* may have the like good Learning with the Children of Rich People, let them be maintained free of charge to their Parents, out of the Profits of the school, arising by the Work of the Scholars, by which the Poor and the *Indians*, as well as the Rich, will have their Children taught, and the Remainder of the Profits, if any be, to be disposed of in the building of School-houses, and Improvements on the thousand Acres of Land, which belongs to the School.

The manner and Profits of a *Spinning-School* in *Germany*, as it is laid down by *Andrew Yarenton* in his own words, in a Book of his, call'd, *England's Improvements by Sea and Land*, take as followeth.

'In *Germany*, where the Thred is made that makes the fine 'Linnens, in all Towns there are Schools for little Girls, from 'six years old, and upwards, to teach them to spin, and so to

bring,

'bring their tender fingers by degrees to ſpin very fine; their 'Wheels go all by the Foot, made to go with much eaſe, 'whereby the action or motion is very eaſie and delightful: 'The way, method, rule and order how they are govern'd is, '1ſt. There is a large Room, and in the middle thereof a little 'Box like a Pulpit: 2dly, There are benches built round about 'the Room, as they are in Play-houſes, upon the benches ſit 'about two hundred Children ſpinning, and in the box 'in the middle of the Room, ſits the grand Miſtreſs with a 'long white Wand in her hand; if ſhe obſerve any of them 'idle, ſhe reaches them a tap, but if that will not do, ſhe rings 'a bell, which by a little Cord is fixed to the box, and out 'comes a VVoman, ſhe then points to the Offendor, and ſhe 'is taken away into another Room and chaſtized; and all 'this is done without one word ſpeaking: In a little Room 'by the School there is a VVoman that is preparing, and put-'ting Flax on the Diſtaffs, and upon the ringing of a Bell, and 'pointing the Rod at the Maid that hath ſpun off her Flax, 'ſhe hath another Diſtaff given her, and her Spool of Thred 'taken from her, and put into a box unto others of the ſame 'ſize, to make Cloth, all being of equal Threds. 1ſt. They 'raiſe their Children, as they ſpin finer, to the higher Benches: '2. They ſort and ſize all the Threds, ſo that they can apply 'them to make equal Cloths; and after a young Maid hath been 'three years in the *ſpinning-ſchool*, that is taken in at ſix, and 'then continues until nine years, ſhe will get eight pence the 'day, and in theſe parts I ſpeak of, a man that has moſt 'Children, lives beſt

Now were *Spining-Schools* ſettled in the principal Cities and Towns in *Pennſylvania* and *New Jerſey*, and a Law made to oblige the Parents of Children, to put their Children to School, we ſhould then ſoon come into ſuch a way of making Linnen-Cloth, as that we ſhould not only have ſufficient ſo

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our own ſupply, but alſo ſhould have quantities to ſell to the Inhabitants of our own neighbouring Provinces, where it will ſell at conſiderable Prices, they being uſually ſupplied from *England*, where it muſt be dear, after Freight, Cuſtom, and other charges at Importation, with the Merchants profit conſidered; and yet nevertheleſs this Cloth, thus dear bought will ſell in *New-England*, *Virginia*, and ſome other places in *America*, at thirty Pound *per Cent* profit, above the firſt coſt in *England*, and the Moneys paid by Bills of Exchange, and the Retalier makes commonly on Goods thus bought not leſs then twenty Pounds *per Cent.* profit: So that if all things be conſidered, the Cloth is ſold in *America*, to the Planter at full double the price as it coſt from the maker in *France* or *Germany*, from whence its brought to *England*, by which it doth appear, that if we do get ſuch Prices for the Cloth that we make, then we ſhall have double for our Labour to what they have; therefore it may be well that a Law were made for the encouragement of the *Linnen Manufacture* by the Governours and General Aſſembl'ies, that all Perſons inhabiting in *Pennſylvania*, or *New-Jerſey*, that keep a Plow, do ſow one Acre of *Flax*, and two Acres of *Hemp*, which would be a means of ſupplying us with *Flax* and *Hemp*, to carry on the Manufacturies of *Linnen-Cloth* and *Cordage*; and alſo would be very profitable to the Planter, by imploying his Family in the Winter ſeaſon, when they would have otherwiſe but little elſe to do, *viz.* the Men and Boys in Breaking and Dreſſing of it, and making it fit for uſe, and the Women and Girls in Spining it, and nevertheleſs they may carry on their Husbandry as largely, as if nothing of this was done; the Husbandry-Affairs being chiefly betwixt the Spring and Fall.

Now to that end that a *Bank* of *Monies* and *Credit* may be in *Pennſilvania* and *New-Jerſey*, a Law may be made, that all

Monies ſent on Intereſt be at 8 *l. per Cent.* by the year, and that all Bills and Bonds be entred on the publick Regiſtry, and by Act of Aſſembly be made transferable by Aſſignments, ſo as the Property may go along with the Aſſignment; thereby a Bond or Bill will go in the nature of *Bills of Exchange*; and ſo *A.* owing 200 *l.* to *B.* he aſſigns him the Bond of *C.* who owed him 200 *l.* and *C.* owing *D.* 200 *l.* aſſigns him the Bond of *E.* who owed him 200 *l.* and ſo one Bond or Bill would go through twenty hands, and thereby be as ready Monies, and do much to the Benefit of Trade. Alſo, that all Lands and Houſes be put under a publick Regiſtry, and entred in the Book, with an account of the value of them, and how occupied and tenanted, a particular thereof being given under the Hand and Seal of the Office to the Owners. We having thus fitted our ſelves with a publick Regiſtry of all our Lands and Houſes, whereby it is made ready Money at all times, without the charge of Law, or the neceſſity of a Lawyer; and a Law being made for the payment of ſuch large Intereſt for Monies lent, and the ſecurity being ſo undeniably good, a Bank will in time ariſe, and ſuch a Bank as will be for the benefit and advantage of *Pennſilvania* and *New-Jerſey*, and Trade univerſal.

Suppoſe my ſelf, and ſome others have in Houſes and Lands in *Pennſilvania* or *New-Jerſey*, worth 3000 *l.* and are minded to mannage and carry on the Linnen Manufacture, but cannot do it, without borrowing on Intereſt 2000 *l.* therefore we come to the Bank in *Pennſilvania* or *New Jerſey*, and there tender a particular of our Lands and Houſes, and how occupied or tennanted, being worth 3000 *l.* in *Pennſilvania* or *New-Jerſey*, and deſire them to lend us 2000 *l.* and we will Mortgage our Land & Houſes for it; the anſwer will be, *We will ſend to the Regiſter's Office your particular, and at the return of the Meſſenger you ſhall have your anſwer:* The Regiſters

Regiſters ſend anſwer, it is our Lands and Houſes, and occupied, and tenanted, and valued according to the particular, there needs no more words but to tell us the Money, with which we carry on the Trade briskly, to the great benefit and advantage of ſome hundreds of People that we ſet to work, and to the ſupplying of the Inhabitants with Cloth made of Flax, grown, dreſt, ſpun and wove in our own Provinces; which Trade we could not mannage and carry on without this credit, but having this credit, we go on with our Trade comfortably, and the Lender will have his ends anſwered, and his Moneys well ſecured. And its certain, ſuch an Anchorage, Fund, and Foundation, will then bring out the Monyes unimployed from all Perſons in theſe Provinces, even People of all degrees will put in their Monyes, which will be put out again into Trade to Merchants, and ſuch as ſtand in need of ready Monyes; and thereby Trade is made eaſie, and much convenienced.

Suppoſe ten Families purchaſe in *Pennſilvania* or *New-Jerſey* five thouſand Acres of Land, and they lay out a ſmall Townſhip in the middle of it, for the conveniency of neighbourhood, to each Family one hundred Acres for Houſes, Gardens, Orchards, Corn-fields and Paſtures of Engliſh Graſs, the remainder to lie in common, to feed their Cattel; and ſuppoſe that by that time they have built their dwelling Houſes, Cow-houſes, Barnes, and other Out-houſes, and have made Incloſures about their home-lots, that their Monyes is all expended, and without a further ſupply to buy Oxen and Horſes to plow their Land, and Cows to find their Families in Milk, Butter and Cheeſe, and Sows to breed a ſtock on, they will live but meanly for ſome time, therefore to amend their condition they come to the Bank, and there tender a particular of their Lands, valued to be worth 1500 *l.* on which they deſire to take up 1000 *l.* to purchaſe a Stock of Oxen, Horſes, Cows, Sows, Sheep and Servants, by which they will be enab-

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abled to carry on their Husbandry to great advantage, and the benefit of the Province in general; and it may be that in two or three years time, they may be able to pay in this Money, with Interest, to the owner; and in two or three years more may be able to bring into the Bank, to be lent out to others, one thousand pounds of their own Estates.

As to the benefit of **publick Granaries** on *Delaware River*, to keep the Corn for all Merchants, Bakers and Farmers that please to send it thither, that so the destruction and damages occasioned by Rats and Mice, may be prevented. In this Granary, Corn at all times may be taken in, from all Persons that please to send it, and the Corn so sent may be preserved sweet, safe, and in good Order, at a small charge for a whole year, and the owner at liberty to take it out at his own will and pleasure, or to sell, transfer or assign any part of the said Corn to any Person or Persons for the payment of his Debts, or to furnish himself with Clothing, or other Necessaries from the Merchant; and the Granary-keepers to give good security that all things should be faithfully done & discharged. Now the Corn being brought into the publick Granary, and there registred in the Register-Book, to be kept for that purpose; and the Person that hath put in the said Corn, taking a Note under hand and seal, from the Granary-Register, of the quantity of Corn brought into the Granary, with the time it was delivered, and the matter and kind of the Corn, then these Advantages will ensue:

First, Preservation from the Rats and Mice, Straw to supply his Cattel, the Chaff for his Horses, and the light Corn to feed his Pigs and Poultry; his Husbandry mannaged with rule and order to his advantage; no forc'd haste, but thrashing and carrying the Corn to the Granary in times wherein his servants have leisure; so in seeding time & harvest all People are freed from that. Besides, there being at all times sufficient quanti-

ties

ties of Corn in the Granaries to load Ships, Merchants from *Barbadoes* and other places, will come to buy Corn; of one Farmer he may buy one hundred Bushels, of another fifty, and so he may buy the Corn that belongs to sixty or eighty Farmers, and receive their Notes which they had from the Granary-Office, which Corn he letteth lie in the Granary until he have occasion to use it, then he orders his Baker to go with those notes to the Granary-Office, and receive such quantities as he hath a mind shall be made into Flower and Bisket, which the Baker does accordingly, and gets it packt up in Casks, and sent to *Barbadoes*; the remainder, if he please, he may sell to some other Merchant that lives at *Barbadoes*, or some other place, and when sold, may deliver the said Merchant the Notes on the Granary-Office, at sight whereof they may receive their Corn, if they please, or they may pass those Notes from one to another, as often as they please, which is all one as Money, the Corn being lodged safe, and kept in the publick Granary, will be the occasion of imploying much of the Cash of *Pennsilvania* and *New-Jersey*; most People near these publick Bank-Granaries, will be dealing to have some Corn in Bank-Credit; for that cannot miss of finding an encrease and benefit to them in the rise of Corn.

The best places at present for the building of *Granaries*, are, I suppose, *Burlington* in *West-Jersey*, *Philadelphia* and *New-Castle* in *Pennsilvania*, and *New Perth* in *East-Jersey*, which places are excellently situated, there being many Navigable Rivers, whereby Trade is very communicable, and the Corn may be brought in Boats and Sloops from most places now inhabited, by water to these publick Granaries, for small charge, and from the Granaries may be carried to Water-Mills to grind, which are some of them so conveniently situated, that Boats may come to the Mill-Tayl, which is also a great conveniency to those that trade much in Corn.

Now

Now I will demonſtrate, and ſhew you the length, breadth and heighth the *Granaries* ought to be of, to hold this Corn; as alſo the Charge of building one of them, and the way how it ſhould be built for the beſt advantage, with the way of ordering and managing the Corn, that it may keep good, ſweet and clean, eight or ten Years. The *Granaries* muſt be three hundred Foot long, eighten Foot wide betwixt inſide and inſide, ſeven Stories high, each Story ſeven Foot high, all to be built of good well burnt Brick, and laid in Lime and Sand very well; the ends of the *Granaries* muſt be ſet *North* and *South*, ſo the ſides will be *Eaſt* and *Weſt*; and in the ſides of the *Granaries*, there muſt be large Windows to open and ſhut cloſe, that when the Wind blows at *Weſt*, the Windows may be laid open, and then the *Granary* man will be turning and winding the Corn, and all Filth and Droſs will be blown out at the Window. When the Weather is fair, then throw open the VVindows, to let in the Air to the Corn; and in the middle, there muſt be Stoves to be kept with Fire in them in all moiſt or wet times, or at going away of great *Froſts* and *Snows*, to prevent moiſtneſs either in the Brick-walls, Timber, Boards or Corn. There muſt be in each ſide of the *Granaries*, three or four long Troughs or Spouts fixt in the uppermoſt Loft, which muſt run about twenty Foot out of the *Granary*; and in fine VVeather, the *Granary* men muſt be throwing the Corn out of the uppermoſt Loft, and ſo it will fall into another Spout made ten Foot wide at the top, and through that Spout the Corn deſcends into the lowermoſt Loft, and then wound up on the inſide of the *Granary*, by a Crane fixt for that purpoſe, and the Corn receiving the benefit of the Air, falling down thirty Foot before it comes into the ſecond Spout, cleanſeth it from its filth and Chaff; theſe Spouts are to be taken off and on, as occaſion requires, and to be fixt to another of the

Lofts

Lofts, that when Veſſels come to load Corn, they may through theſe Spouts convey the Corn into the Boats or Sloops, without any thing of Labour, by carrying it on the Backs of men.

The charge of one *Granary* three Hundred Foot long, eighteen Foot wide, ſeven Stories high, ſeven Foot betwixt each tory, being built with Brick in *England*, as by the Account of *Andrew Yarenton*, take as followeth; *Six hundred thouſand of Bricks builds a* Granary, *two Bricks and a half thick the two firſt Stories, two Bricks thick the three next Stories, Brick and a half thick the two uppermoſt Stories; and the Brick will be made and delivered on the Place for eight Shillings the Thouſand, the laying of Brick three Shillings the Thouſand, Lime and Sand two Shillings the Thouſand; ſo Brick-laying, Lime and Sand will be thirteen Shillings the Thouſand, one hundred and fifty Tuns of Oak for Summers-Joiſts and Roof,* 170 l. *Boards for the ſix Stories, ſixty thouſand Foot, at* 13 s. 4 d. *The one hundred Foot and ten thouſand Foot for Window-Doors and Spouts at the ſame rate,* 48 l. *Laths and Tiles* 100 l. *Carpenters work* 70 l. *Iron, Nails, and odd things* 60 l. *So the charge of a Granary will be* 800 l. *There will be kept in this* Granary *fourteen thouſand Quarters of Corn, which is two thouſand Quarters in every Loft, which will be a thouſand Buſhels in every Bay; ſix labouring men, with one Clerk, will be ſufficient to manage this* Granary, *to turn and wind the Corn, and keep the Books of Accounts; fifteen pounds a piece allowed to the ſix men, and thirty pound a year to the Clark or Regiſter, will be Wages ſufficient; ſo the Servants Wages will be* 120 l. per annum, *allow ten in the hundred for Monies laid out for building the* Granaries, *which is* 80 l. *ſo the charge will be yearly* 200 l. *Now if the Country-man pay ſix pence a Quarter yearly for keeping his Corn ſafe and ſweet in the Granary, fourteen thouſand Quarters will come to* 350 l. *for Granary-Rent yearly.*

Admit

Admit I have a Propriety of Land in *Pensilvania* or *New-Jersey*, either place then alloweth me to take up five thousand Acres, with Town or City-Lots, upon condition that I settle ten Families on it, therefore I send over ten Families of honest industrous People, the charge of each Family is 100 *l.* as by the account of particulars appears, as followeth.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For one hundred Acres of Land,	05	00	00
For the Passage of the Family, five persons,	25	00	00
For fresh provisions to use on Ship-board, over and above the Ships allowance, as *Rice*, *Oatmeal*, *Flower*, *Butter*, *Sugar*, *Brandy*, and some odd things more, which I leave to the discretion of those that go,	05	00	00
For 3 hundred weight of six penny, eight penny and ten penny Nails, to be used on sides and Roof of the House,	05	00	00
For a Share and Coulter, a Plow-Chain, 2 Sythes, 4 Sickles, a horse Collar, some Cordage for Harness, 2 Stock Locks, 2 weeding Hoes, 2 grubbing Hoes, one cross-cut Saw, 2 Iron Wedges, 1 Iron Pot, 1 frying Pan, 2 falling Axes, 1 broad Ax, 1 Spade, 1 Hatchet, 1 Fro to cleave Clapboard, Shingle and Coopers Timber,	05	00	00
For Portridge, Custom-house charge and fraight, &c. on the goods,	02	00	00
For Insurance of the one hundred pound	03	00	00
In all	50	00	00

The remaining fifty Pounds may do well to lay out in these goods, which are the most vendable in the Country, *viz.*

Ten

	l.	s.	d.
Ten pieces of Serge, at	30	00	00
Six pieces of narrow blew Linnen, containing about seven hundred Yards,	05	00	00
200 Ells of brown Oſſembrigs, at about	07	10	00
Half a piece of three quarters Dowlis,	03	10	00
Three pieces of coulered Linnen	02	10	00
Two pieces of Yorkſhire Kerſeys,	04	00	00
One piece of red Peniſton, above 40 yards, at 18 *d. per Yard*, ——	03	00	00
One piece of Demity,	00	15	00
In Buttons and Silk, Tape and Thred ſuitable to the Clothes,	03	15	00
In All	50	00	00

And when you come into the Country, you may lay out the above-mentioned goods to purchaſe a ſtock of Cattel and Proviſions, *&c.* which for goods at the firſt coſt in *England*, will buy at the prices under-mentioned, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
One pair of working Oxen, at	60	00	00
One Mare 3 *l.* and four Cows and Calves, 12 *l.*	15	00	00
One Bull 2 *l.* ten Ewes 3 *l.* 10 *s.*	05	10	00
Four breeding Sows, and one Boor,	04	00	00
One fat Ox to kill for winter Proviſions,	03	10	00
400 pound of Pork, at 3 half pence *per pound*,	02	10	00
24 pound of Butter, at 4 *d. per pound*,	00	08	00
One Barrel of ſalted Fiſh,	00	10	00
One Barrel of Malaſſas to make Beer,	01	08	00
40 Buſhels of Indian Corn, at 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Buſhel*,	03	06	08
20 Buſhels of Rye, at 2 *s. per Buſhel*,	02	00	00
20 Buſhels of Wheat, at 3 *s. per Buſhel*,	03	00	00
6 Buſhels of Peaſe and Indian Beans, *per* Buſhel,	00	18	00
2 Buſhels of Salt, at 2 *s. per Buſhel*,	00	04	00
50 pound of Cheeſe of the Country-making, at 3 *d. per pound*,	00	12	06
120 pound of Candles, at 5 *d. per pound*,	00	05	00
In Sugar, Spice, and other things,	00	17	10
In All	50	00	00

Note, That the above-mentioned Prices is for goods at first cost in England, which in Country Money would be something above one third higher, *viz.* a Cow and Calf valued in goods at first cost at 3 *l.* is worth in Country Money 5 *l.* and other things advance much after the same proportion.

My five thousand Acres of Land cost me 100 *l.* I had of the ten Families for the one thousand Acres disposed of to them 50 *l.* my Town or City Lots will yield me currant 50 *l.* by which it appears I am nothing out on the four thousand Acres that is left.

I get my five thousand Acres surveyed and laid out to me, out of which I lay out for the ten Families one thousand Acres, which may be so divided, as that each family may live near one to the other; I intend with them to let the Money lie in their hands six years, for which they to pay me each family, 8 *l.* a year, in consideration of the one hundred pound a family laid out for them, and at the expiration of the six years, they to pay me my 1000 *l.* viz. each family 100 *l.* as by agreement; my Money being paid me, I am unwilling to let it lie dead, therefore I lay out in the middle of my Land one thousand Acres, which I divide into ten lots, in form and manner as before, then I intend, with fifty Servants to serve me four years a piece, I place them on the Land, *viz.* five on each lot. Their Passage, and in goods to purchase Cattel and Provisions, &c. is to each five servants 100 *l.* as before is explained; Now I order a House to be built, and Orchards, Gardens and Inclosures to be made, and Husbandry affairs to be carried on on each lot; so that at the four years end, as the servants time is expired, I shall have ten Farms, each containing four hundred Acres; for the one thousand Acres being laid out in the middle of my Land, the remaining three thousand Acres joyns to it.

My

My ſervants time being expired, I am willing to ſee what charge I am out upon theſe ten Farms and Stock, in order to know what I have gain'd in the ten years paſt, over and above 8 *l. per Cent. Intereſt*, that is allowed me for the uſe of my Money: I am out by the firſt charge 1000 *l.* & the Intereſt thereof for four years, at 8 *l. per Cent.* is for the four years 320 l. ſo that the whole charge on the ten Farms, Principal & Intereſt, comes to 1320 l. Now if I value my ten Farms but at 400 l. each, which is 20 *s. per Acre*, one with another; then the whole will be 4000 l. beſides the firſt Stock of Cattel and Hogs, &c to each Plantation, with its Increaſe for four years, which Stock coſt at firſt to each Farm 30 *l.* in goods at firſt coſt, but is worth 40 *l.* ſterling, at which rate the Stock on the ten Farms coſt 400 *l.* and if we account the four years Increaſe to be no more than the firſt Stock, yet that is 400 *l.* by which it appears that the ten Farms, and the ſtock on them is worth 4800 *l.* out of which deduct the Money laid out, which with Intereſt is 1320 *l.* So the the Neat profit, beſides 8 *l. per Cent.* allowed for Intereſt, is for this ten years improvement, 3480 *l.* and twenty Families ſet at liberty from that extream Slavery that attended them, by reaſon of great Poverty that they endured in *England*, and muſt have ſo continued, had not they been thus redeemed by coming into *America*. It may be thought that this is too great an undertaking for one man, which if it be, then I propoſe that ten joyn together in this community, and each man ſend over five Servants, of which let one of them be an honeſt man that underſtands Country buſineſs, as an Overſeer, which if we allow him over and above his Paſſage and Diet 20 *l.* a year for his four years ſervice, this amounts to 80 *l.* which is for the ten farms 800 *l.* which being deducted out of the 3480 *l.* there only remains 2680 *l.* clear profit to the ten men, which is for each man 268 *l.* for his ten years improvement of his 100 *l.* and his 100 *l.* back

again with Intereſt for all the time at 8 *l. per Cent. per annum*, the whole producing 448 *l.* for his 100 *l.* firſt laid out.

Some may object, and ſay, *They cannot believe the Land of each farm, with its Improvements, will ſell at* 20 s. *an Acre, that is, at twelve years purchaſe* 1 s. 8 d. per Acre per annum. *becauſe three hundred Acres of it is as it was*, viz. *Rough Woods.*

I Anſwer; That although it be ſo, yet theſe Woods are made valuable by the twenty Families that are ſeated near them, the firſt ten families having been ſettled ten years, the laſt four years; for ſome are willing to have their Children live near them; and and they having but one hundred Acres in all, it will not be well to divide that, therefore they will give a good price for one hundred Acres, to ſettle a Child upon, to live by them, as experience ſheweth; for in *Rhode-Iſland*, which is not far from us, Land rough in the Woods, not better than ours, will ſell at 40 *s.* an Acre, which is 3 *s.* 4 *d per Acre per annum*. Therefore, Reader, I hope now thou art convinced that there is a probability that what I here inform thee of, will prove true, caſualties of Fire, &c. excepted.

The *Indians* are but few in Number, and have been very ſerviceable to us by ſelling us Veniſon, *Indian* Corn, Peaſe and Beans, Fiſh and Fowl, *Buck* Skins, *Beaver*, *Otter*, and other Skins and Furs; the Men hunt, Fiſh and Fowl, and the Women plant the Corn, and carry Burthens; they are many of them of a good Underſtanding, conſidering their Education; and in their publick Meetings of Buſineſs, they have excellent Order, one ſpeaking after another, and while one is ſpeaking all the reſt keep ſilent, and do not ſo much as whiſper one to the other: We had ſeveral Meetings with them, one was in order to put down the ſale of *Rum*, *Brandy*, and other ſtrong Liquors to them, they being a People that have not Government of themſelves, ſo as to drink it in moderation,

ration; at which time there were eight Kings, (& many other *Indians*) one of the was *Ockanickon*, whose dying Words I writ from his Mouth, which you shall have in its order.

The *Indian* Kings sate on a Form, and we sate on another over against them; they had prepared four Belts of *Wampum*, (so their current Money is called, being Black and White *Beads* made of a Fish Shell) to give us as Seals of the Covenant they made with us; one of the Kings by the consent and appointment of the rest stood up and made this following Speech; *The strong Liquors was first sold us by the* Dutch, *and they were blind, they had no Eyes, they did not see that it was for our hurt; and the next People that came amongst us, were the* Sweeds, *who continued the sale of those strong Liquors to us: they were also Blind, they had no Eyes, they did not see it to be hurtful to us to drink it, although we know it to be hurtful to us; but if People will sell it us, we are so in love with it, that we cannot forbear it; when we drink it, it makes us mad; we do not know what we do, we then abuse one another; we throw each other into the Fire, seven Score of our People have been killed, by reason of the drinking of it, since the time it was first sold us: Those People that sell it, they are blind, they have no Eyes, but now there is a People come to live amongst us, that have Eyes, they see it to be for our Hurt, and we know it to be for our Hurt: They are willing to deny themselves of the Profit of it for our good; these People have Eyes; we are glad such a People are come amongst us. We must put it down by mutual consent; the Cask must be sealed up, it must be made fast, it must not leak by Day nor by Night, in the Light, nor in the Dark, and we give you these four Belts of* Wampam, *which we would have you lay up safe, and keep by you to be Witness of this Agreement that we make with you, and we would have you tell your Children, that these four Belts of* Wampam *are given you to be Witness betwixt us and you of this Agreement.*

A Letter from New-Jerſey *in* America *to a Friend in* London.

Dear Friend;

I Having this ſhort opportunity, have nothing to preſent thee with, but the Dying-Words of an *Indian* King, who died in *Burlington*, and was buried amongſt Friends according to his deſire; and at his Burial many Tears were ſhed both by the *Innians* and *Engliſh*; ſo in Love, and great haſte, I reſt thy Friend, *John Cripps.*

The Dying-Words of Ockanichon, *ſpoken to* Jachkurſoe, *whom he appointed King after him, ſpoken in the Preſence of ſeveral, who were Eye and Ear Witneſſes of the Truth thereof.*

IT was my deſire, that my Brother's Son, *Jahkurſoe* ſhould be ſent for to come to me to hear my laſt Words, whom I have appointed King after me. My Brother's Son, this day I deliver my Heart into thy Boſom, and would have thee love that which is Good, and to keep good Company, and to refuſe that which is Evil; and to avoid bad Company. Now inaſmuch as I have delivered my Heart into thy Boſom I alſo deliver my Boſom to keep my Heart therein; therefore alwayes be ſure to walk in a good Path, and never depart out of it. And if any *Indians* ſhould ſpeak any evil of *Indians* or *Chriſtians*, do not joyn with it, but to look to that which is Good, and to joyn with the ſame alwayes. Look at the Sun from the Riſing of it to the Setting of the ſame. In Speeches that ſhall be made between the *Indians* and *Chriſtians*, if any thing be ſpoke that is evil, do not joyn with that, but joyn with that which is good; and when Speeches are made, do not thou ſpeak firſt, but let all ſpeak before thee, and

and take good notice what each man ſpeaks, and when thou haſt heard all, joyn to that which is good. Brother's Son, I would have thee to cleanſe thy Ears, and take all Darkneſs and Foulneſs out, that thou mayſt take notice of that which is Good and Evil, and then to joyn with that which is Good, and refuſe the Evil; and alſo to cleanſe thy Eyes, that thou mayeſt ſee both Good and Evil; and if thou ſee any Evil, do not joyn with it, but joyn to that which is Good. Brother's Son, Thou haſt heard all that is paſt; now I would have thee to ſtand up in time of *Speeches*, and to ſtand in my *Steps*, and follow my *Speeches* as I have ſaid before thee, then what thou doſt deſire in Reaſon will be granted thee. Why ſhouldſt thou not follow my Example, inaſmuch as I have had a mind to do that which is Good, and therefore do thou alſo the ſame? Whereas *Sehoppy* and *Swanpis* were appointed Kings by me in my ſtead, and I underſtanding by my Doctor, that *Sehoppy* ſecretly adviſed him not to cure me, and they both being with me at *John Hollinſhead's* Houſe, there I my ſelf ſee by them that they were given more to *Drink*, than to take notice of my *laſt Words*, for I had a mind to make a Speech to them, and to my Brethren the *Engliſh Commiſſioners*, therefore I refuſed them to be Kings after me in my ſtead, and have choſen my Brother's Son *Jahkurefoe* in their ſtead to ſucceed me.

Brother's Son, I deſire thee to be plain and fair with all, both *Indians* and *Chriſtians*, as I have been. I am very weak, otherwiſe I would have ſpoken more; and in Teſtimony of the Truth of this, I have hereunto ſet my Hand.

The Mark ⅄ of *Ockanickon*, King, now deceaſed.

Henry Jacob Jahkinbery, Interpreter.

Friendly

Friendly Reader, when *Ockanickon* had given his Brothers Son this good Counſel, I thought meet to ſpeak unto him as followeth; *There is a great God, who Created all thing, and this God giveth Man an underſtanding of what is Good, and what is Bad, and after this Life rewardeth the Good with Bleſſings, and the Bad according to their Doings*; to which he anſwered and ſaid, *It is very true, it is ſo, there are two Wayes, a broad Way, and a ſtrait Way; there be two Paths, a broad Path and a ſtrait Path; the moſt, and the greateſt Number go in the broad Path, the beſt and fewreſt go in the ſtrait Path.*

T. B.

Something in Relation to a Conference had with the Indians *at* Burlington, *ſhortly after we came into the Country.*

THe *Indians* told us, they were adviſed to make War on us, and cut us off whilſt we were but few, and ſaid, They were told, that we ſold them the *Small-Pox*, with the Mach Coat they had bought of us, which cauſed our People to be in Fears and Jealouſies concerning them; therefore we ſent for the *Indian* Kings, to ſpeak with them, who with many more *Indians*, came to *Burlington*, where we had Conference with them about the matter, therefore told them, That we came amongſt them by their own conſent, and had bought the Land of them, for which we had honeſtly paid them for, and for vvhat Commodities vve had bought at any time of them, vve had paid them for, and had been juſt to them, and had been from the time of our firſt coming very kind and reſpectful to them, therefore vve knevv no Reaſon that they had to make War on us; to vvhich one of them, in the behalf of the reſt, made this followving Speech in anſvver, ſaying, 'Our Young Men may ſpeak ſuch Words as vve do

'not

'not like, nor approve of, and vve cannot help that: And 'ſome of your Young Men may ſpeak ſuch Words as you 'do not like, and you cannot help that. We are your Bro- 'thers, and intend to live like Brothers with you: We have 'no mind to have War, for when vve have War, vve are on- 'ly Skin and Bones; the Meat that vve eat doth not do us 'good, vve alvvayes are in fear, vve have not the benefit of 'the Sun to ſhine on us, vve hide us in Holes and Corners; 'vve are minded to live at Peace: If vve intend at any time to 'make War upon you, vve vvill let you knovv of it, and the 'Reaſons vvhy vve make War vvith you; and if you make us 'ſatisfaction for the Injury done us, for vvhich the War is in- 'tended, then vve vvill not make War on you. And if you 'intend at any time to make War on us, vve vvould have you 'let us knovv of it, and the Reaſons for vvhich you make 'VVar on us, and then if vve do not make ſatisfaction for 'the Injury done unto you, then you may make VVar on 'us, othervviſe you ought not to do it. You are our Bro- 'thers, and vve are vvilling to live like Brothers vvith you: 'We are willing to have a *broad Path* for you and us to walk 'in, and if an *Indian* is aſleep in this *Path*, the *Engliſh*-man 'ſhall paſs him by, and do him no harm; and if an *Engliſh*-man 'is aſleep in this *path*, the *Indian* ſhall paſs him by, and ſay, *He 'is an Engliſh-man, he is aſleep, let him alone, he loves to Sleep.* It 'ſhall be a *plain Path*, there muſt not be in this *path* a *ſtump* to 'hurt our *feet*. And as to the *Small-Pox*, it was once in my 'Grandfathers time, and it could not be the *Engliſh* that could 'ſend it us then, there being no *Engliſh* in the Country, and it 'was once in my *Fathers* time, they could not ſend it us then 'neither; and now it is in my time, I do not believe that they 'have ſent it us now: I do believe it is the Man above that 'hath ſent it us.

Some are apt to ask, How we can propose safely to live amongst such a Heathen People as the Indians, whose Principles and Practices leads them to War and Bloodshed, and our Principles and Practices leading us to love Enemies, and if reviled, not to revile again; and if smitten on the one cheek to turn the other, and we being a peaceable People, whose Principles and Practices are against Wars and Fightings?

I Answer: That we settled by the Indians consent and good liking, and bought the Land of them, that we settled on, which they conveyed to us by Deed under their Hands and Seals, and also submitted to several Articles of agreement with us, viz. **Not to do us any Injury**; but if it should so happen, that any of their People at any time should injure or do harm to any of us, then they to make us satisfaction for the Injury done; therefore if they break these Covenants and Agreements, then they may be proceeded against as other Offendors, *viz.* to be kept in subjection to the Magistrates Power, in whose hand the Sword of Justice is committed to be used by him, for the punishment of Evil-doers, and praise of them that do well; therefore I do believe it to be both lawful and expedient to bring Offendors to Justice by the power of the Magistrates Sword, which is not to be used in vain, but may be used against such as raise Rebellions and Insurrections against the Government of the Country, be they *Indians* or others, otherwise it is in vain for us to pretend to Magistracy or Government, it being that which we own to be lawful both in Principle and Practice.

Q. Whether there be not Bears, Wolves, and other Ravenous Beasts in the Country?

I Answer: Yes. But I have travell'd alone in the Country some hundreds of Miles, and by missing of my way have lain in the Woods all night, and yet I never saw any of those Creatures, nor have I heard that ever man, woman or child were hurt

hurt by them, they being afraid of Mankind; alſo, encouragement is given to both *Indians* and others to kill Wolves, they being paid for every Wolfs head that they bring to the Magiſtrate, the value of ten Shillings; and the Bears the *Indians* kill for the profit of their Skins, and ſake of their Fleſh, which they eat, and eſteem better than Deers fleſh.

Q. Whether there be n Snakes, more eſpecially the Rattle-Snake?

Anſ. Yes, but not many Rattle-Snakes, and they are eaſily diſcovered; for they commonly lie in the Paths for the benefit of the Sun, & if any Perſon draws nigh them, they ſhake their Tail, on which the Rattles grow, which make a noiſe like a childs Rattle; I never heard of but one Perſon bitten in *Penſilvania* or *New-Jerſey* with the Rattle-Snake, and he was helpt of it by live Chickens ſlit aſſunder and apply'd to the place, which drew out the Poyſon; and as to the other Snake, the moſt plentiful is a black Snake, its bite, 'tis ſaid, does no more harm than the prick of a Pin.

I have mentioned before, that there are a ſort of troubleſom Flies call'd *Muſkettoes*, (much like the Gnats in *England*) in the lower parts of the Country, where the great Marſhes are, but in the upper parts of the Country ſeldom one is ſeen.

There are Crows and Black-birds which may be accounted amongſt the inconveniences, they being deſtructive to the *Indian Corn*, the Crows by picking up the Corn juſt as its appearing in the blade above ground, and the Black-birds, by eating it in the Y[illegible] be full hard, if not prevented by looking a[illegible] of Corn they ſeldom hurt.

I [illegible] believe, that all conſiderate Perſons will ſit do[illegible] the coſt before they begin to build; for they m[illegible] through a Winter before a Summer, but not [illegible] Winter as many have imagined; for thoſe that [illegible] ſettle now, may purchaſe Corn, Cattel,

and other things at the prices mentioned, and may have Houſes in ſome of the Towns of *Pennſilvania* and *New-Jerſey* on Rent, until they build for themſelves, and Water-Mills to grind their Corn, which are ſuch conveniences that we that went firſt partly miſſed of.

Thus, Kind Reader, *I have given a true Deſcription of* Penn-ſilvania *and* New-Jerſey, *with the* Rivers *and* Springs Fiſh *and* Fowle, Beaſts, Fruits, Plants, Corn *and* Commodities *that it doth or may produce, with ſeveral other things needful for thee to know, as well* Inconveniences *as* Conveniences, *by which I keep clear of that juſt Reflection of ſuch as are more apt to ſee faults in others, than to amend them in themſelves.*

T. R.

WHereas I unadviſedly publiſhed in Print a *Paper*, dated the 13th of *July*, 1685. entituled, *A true and perfect Account of the diſpoſal of the one hundred Shares or Proprieties of the Province of Weſt* New-Jerſey, *by* Edward Bylling: In which *Paper* I gave an Account of the purchaſers Names, and the ſeveral Proprieties granted to them, part of which I took from the Regiſter, the remainder from a Liſt given in by *Edward Bylling*, to the Proprioters, as mentioned on the ſaid *Paper*, which *Paper* I find hath proved Injurious to the aforeſaid *Edward Bylling*, although not ſo intended by me. Therefore in order to give him Satisfaction, and all others that are concerned, I do acknowledge he hath, ſince the publiſhing of that *Paper*, ſhewed me ſome Deeds, wherein he hath ſeveral Proprieties conveyed back to him again, from the original Purchaſers and Judge, he may make good Titles to the ſame.

A Letter by Thomas Budd, *ſent to his Friends in* Pennſilvania *and* New-Jerſey.

Dear Friends;

YOu are often in my Remembrance, and at this time I feel the tender Bowels of our heavenly Father's Love flowing in my Heart towards you, in a ſence of thoſe great Exerciſes that many of you have, do and may meet vvithal in your *Spiritual Travel* tovvards the *Land of Promiſe*.

I am alſo ſenſible of the many *Exerciſes* and invvard *Combats* that many of you met vvithal, after you felt an inclination in your Hearts of Tranſplanting your ſelves into *America*: Oh the *Breathing* and fervent *Prayers*, and earneſt *Deſires* that vvere in your Hearts to the Lord, *That you might not go except it was his good Pleaſure to remove you, for a purpoſe of his own*: This you earneſtly deſired to be ſatisfied in, and many of you received ſatisfaction, that it was your places to leave your Native Country, Trades, and near and dear Relations and Friends to tranſplant your ſelves into a Wilderneſs, where you expected to meet with many Tryals and Exerciſes of a differing kind, than what you had met withal in your Native Country; but this you contentedly gave up to, but not without earneſt deſire, and fervent Prayers to the Lord for his Wiſdom to govern you, and his Fatherly Care to preſerve you, and his comfortable preſence to be with you, to ſtrengthen and enable you chearfuly to undergo thoſe new and unaccuſtomed Tryals and Exerciſes, that you were ſenſible would attend you in this weighty undertaking, the Lord heard your Prayers, and anſwered your Deſires, inaſmuch as that his Fatherly Care was over you, and his living Preſence

did

id accompany you over the great Deep; ſo that you ſaw his wonderful Deliverence, and in a ſence thereof, you prai-ed his Name for the ſame.

The Lord having thus far anſwered our Souls deſire, as o bring us to our deſired Port in ſafety, and to remain with us, to be a Counſellor of good things unto us, let us now anſwer this Kindneſs unto us by a *righteous Converſation*, and a *pure*, *holy* and *innocent Life*, that others beholding the ſame, may be convinced thereby, and may glorifie our heavenly Father.

The Eyes of many are on us, ſome for Good, and ſome for Evil; therefore my earneſt Prayers are to the Lord, That he would preſerve us, and give us *Wiſdom*, that we may be governed aright before him, and that he would give a good Underſtanding to thoſe that are in Authority amongſt us, that his Law may go forth of *Sion*, and his Word from *Jeruſalem*. Be not backward in diſcharging that great Truſt committed to you in your reſpective Offices and Places, that you may be help-meets in the Reſtroration.

And be careful to ſuppreſs, and keep down all Vice, and diſorderly Spirits, and incourage Virtue, not only in the general, but every one in his perticular Family; there is an incumbant Duty lieth on all Maſters of Families over their Family, therefore my deſire is, that we may call our Families together at convenient times and Seaſons, to wait upon the Lord, and to ſeek to him for *Wiſdom* and *Counſel*, that his Bleſſings may attend us and our Families, and our Children may ſit about our Table as Olive-branches full of Virtue, then ſhall we be full of Joy and Peace, and living Praiſes will ſpring to the Lord, in that his Bleſſings and Fatherly Care hath been thus continued towards us.

Dear Friends; be tender and helpful one towards another, that the Lord may bleſs and fill you with his divine Love, and

and ſweet refreſhing Life, which unities our Souls to each other, and makes us as one Family of Love together: Let us not entertain any hard Thoughts one of another, but if difference ſhould happen amongſt us, let a ſpeedy and peaceable end be put unto it; for if Prejudices enter, it will eat out the precious Life, and make us barren and unfruitful to God. We are not without our daily Exerciſes, Tryals and Temptations, therefore do deſire the Lord may put it into your Hearts, to Pray for our Preſervation, and our ſafe return to you, that we may meet together again in the ſame overcoming Love of God, in which we parted from you.

My Heart is full of Love to you, and do long to ſee your Faces, and to enjoy your Company, that I may more fully expreſs that pure Love of God that ſprings in my Heart unto you, then I can do by Writing. Therefore I deſire you may reſt ſatisfied with theſe few Lines, and receive them as a token of unfeigned Love. From

Your dear Friend,

London, the 29th of the 8th Month, 1684.

Thomas Budd.

Some

Some material Things omitted in the foregoing part.

IT is to be noted, that the Tide runs to the Falls of *Delaware*, it being one hundred and fifty Miles from the Capes, or entrance of the ſaid River (which Falls, is a ledge of Rocks lying a croſs the River) and alſo it runs up in ſome of the Cricks, ten or fifteen Miles, the ſaid River and Cricks being navigable for Ships of great Burthen, there having lain over againſt *Burlington*, a Ship of about the burthen of four hundred Tuns afloat in four Fathom, at dead low Water, and the Flood riſeth ſix or eight Foot; and there being no Worm that eats the bottoms of the Ships, as is uſually done in *Virginia* and *Barbadoes*, &c. which renders the ſaid Countries very fit for Trade and Navigation: And in the ſaid River and Cricks are many other ſorts of good Fiſh, not already named, ſome of which are *Cat-fiſh*, *Trout*, *Eales*, *Pearch*, &c.

ERRATA.

Page 13. line 16 after *often*, read *as*. Page 25 l. 3 for *ſeven*, r. *two hundred*. line 19. f. cor. 6, l. 31 after *Beans*, r. *at three Shillings*. Pag. 26 l. 14 f. *I intend*, r. *I indent*. l. 22 f. *intend*, r. *indent*. pag. 28 l. 11 dele *and*. Pag. 17 f. *ths*, r. *this*. l. 21 after *in*, r. *the*.

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